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APACHE

NATIONAL FOREST

ARIZONA & NEW MEXICO


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ★ FOREST SERVICE ★ SOUTHWESTERN REGION

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ESCUILLA MOUNTAIN




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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ★ FOREST SERVICE - SOUTHWESTERN REGION



ESCUDELLA MOUNTAIN

APACHE



The Apache National Forest is a "Land of Many Uses." It produces water, recreation, timber, forage, wildlife and fish. It is administered by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on a Multiple Use Management and Sustained Yield basis. The overall objective is to manage the 1.7 million acres of this National Forest so as to obtain the optimum combination of uses which will benefit the public as a whole, now and in the future.

The Apache National Forest is a vast unbroken expanse of mountainous country with elevations ranging from 3500 feet to 11,590 feet atop Mt. Baldy, the

THE NATION

second highest point in Arizona. Besides offering many scenic attractions, these mountains possess some of the highest water-producing lands in the Southwest. The Black, Little Colorado, Blue and San Francisco Rivers all have their start here.

Named in honor of the famous Indian tribe, the Apache National Forest is widely known as a "vacationer's paradise." People come to the Forest to enjoy the scenery, wildlife, picnicking, camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, horseback riding, or just to get relief from the hot desert lands below. Outdoor recreation is one of the most valuable uses of the Apache and, by far, the fastest growing.

For the more rugged and adventurous forest users, the Mt. Baldy Wild Area and the Blue Range Primitive Area provide exciting challenges. Here, one may explore undeveloped wilderness regions where primitive conditions are maintained.

When it comes to fishing and hunting, the Apache National Forest just can't be beat! Its 250 miles of cold, mountain streams and 13 lakes and reservoirs provide rod and reel enthusiasts with the tops in trout fishing. During seasons, thousands of hunters flock to the National Forest to match wits with deer, elk, bear, javelina and antelope. Wild turkey, doves, quail, cottontail rabbits, and other small game also furnish fine sport.

AL FOREST

A number of sawmills and wood-using industries depend upon the Apache National Forest as their principal supplier of wood. Sustained yield management of the timber resource by the Forest Service is assurance that this National Forest will produce crops of timber forever.

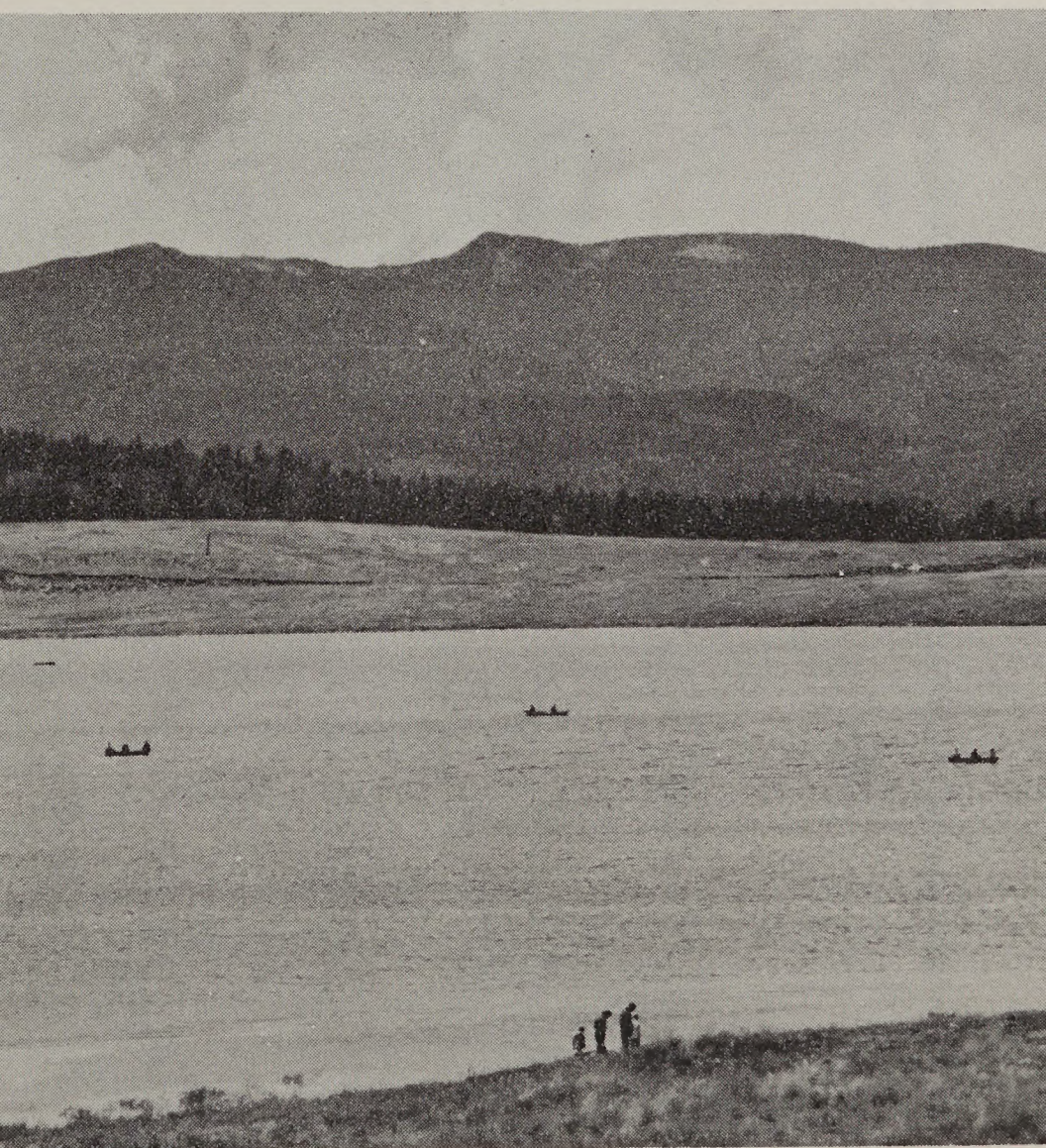
Forage produced on the Apache National Forest is converted into meat, wool and leather by the privately-owned cattle and sheep which graze under paid permit. This utilization of a renewable National Forest resource enables many a local rancher to earn all or part of his living.

The Apache National Forest is under the direction of the Forest Supervisor headquartered at Springerville, Arizona. It is divided into six Ranger Districts with a Forest Ranger in charge of each District. The Forest Ranger, who is a professionally trained multiple-use land manager, is responsible for the on-the-ground management of all activities on his District.

The Ranger's job is to coordinate and harmonize the various National Forest uses and, in addition, protect the Forest from fire, insects, and diseases. Ranger stations or offices are located in Alpine, Clifton, Luna, and Springerville and the Jewett Ranger Station lies 12 miles north of Apache Creek. The Supervisor and Rangers want you to use and enjoy the National Forest. All they ask is that you be careful with fire and leave a clean camp.



● The Apache offers many excellent camping sites.



● Big Lake with Mt. Baldy in the background.



● Stream fishing is tops on the Apache.



● Big Lake attracts many fishermen and campers.

RECREATION

Recreationists will find improved camp and picnic grounds in various parts of the Apache National Forest. However, to keep pace with increasing public demand for outdoor recreation, the Forest Service is constructing additional camp and picnic areas and other recreation facilities as rapidly as funds permit.

As a general rule, at a developed recreation area you will find tables, fireplaces, sanitation facilities, and good camping sites. Camp trailers are permitted only at authorized sites. Water from open springs and creeks should be used with caution. Be certain the source of supply is uncontaminated. A safe rule is to boil drinking water unless it is from a developed campground supply, piped to the area.

Many people enjoy the scenic drives afforded by the Apache and especially U. S. 666 from Clifton to Alpine which is popularly known as the Coronado Trail. This is the same route which



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was followed by Coronado when he explored the Southwest in 1540. At beautiful Hannagan Meadow this road winds through one of its most impressive sections at almost 9000 feet above the sea.

Wilderness enthusiasts will undoubtedly find the Mt. Baldy Wild Area and Blue Range Primitive Area to their liking. These areas, which are accessible only by foot or horseback, offer outstanding scenery, fishing, hunting and camping at its best. The Blue Range Primitive Area, which is the largest remaining wilderness in Arizona, is a remote rugged country known for its precipitous canyons and weird erosion formations.

The Apache National Forest is rich in history. There are Indian mounds, ruins of pueblos and cliff dwellings, and remnants of old Spanish settlements that were raided by the Indians. The supply routes for the old cavalry outposts like Fort Apache came through here and some of the famous outlaws headquartered in this country.

WATER

Water is the most valuable resource produced by the Apache National Forest. Most of the useable water yield available to Arizona, comes from the Apache and other National Forests located in the State. What happens on these National Forests is of vital concern to all Arizonians.

In winter the meadowlands and alpine forests of the high portions of the Apache National Forest accumulate a snowpack which often runs 6 to 20 feet deep. This snowpack plus summer rains give birth to the Black, Little Colorado, Blue and San Francisco Rivers, many lakes and reservoirs, and help to feed wells, springs and underground basins far downstream.

Forests perform two functions of prime importance to water supplies. First, they foster soil stability, reduce erosion, lessen sedimentation, and thus enhance the quality of water and contribute much to regularity of flow. Second, they influence the amount of surface runoff and the quantity of stream flow.

Since 1910, the Forest Service has been doing research in many phases of watershed management. Improving water yields from national forest watersheds has been one of these important studies. Preliminary findings show that opportunities for increasing water yield are greatest in those areas of relatively high precipitation like those on the Apache National Forest. Today the Forest Service is trying to find the best way to increase water yield by changing the vegetative cover.

Accordingly, on the Apache, the Forest Service has installed pilot watershed projects in spruce-fir stands on Burro Mountain, Willow Creek, Castle Creek, and the Campbell Blue drainage. The objective is to determine the effects various systems of timber harvesting have on water production and upon resources. It is expected that these pilot projects will show how water yield can be increased without impairment of the other forest resources.

TIMBER

Some 530,000 acres of the Apache National Forest qualify as commercial forest land. This is land on which it is economically feasible to raise and harvest crops of timber. Ponderosa pine is the principal commercial species but other trees of value include Douglas fir, white fir, Engelmann spruce and aspen.

Because timber is a crop, it must be handled in much the same way as other agricultural crops. With proper husbandry, commercial forest land is capable of growing perpetual crops of timber. To achieve this objective, timber stands must be protected from fire, insects and diseases. They must be thinned, pruned, weeded, and dead, dying and diseased trees removed. Employment of these silvicultural practices leaves the forest in a healthier condition to grow more and better timber in a shorter time.

Carefully prepared management plans control the cut of timber on the Apache so that it does not exceed growth. They also provide working guides for the coordination of timber harvesting with road construction, recreation use, the production of water, forage, wildlife, and other multiple uses of the National Forest.

The Forest Service does not do any commercial logging itself. National Forest timber is sold under competitive bid to private individuals and companies who harvest the timber in accordance with Forest Service requirements.

The timber cut each year on the Apache National Forest is of vital importance to the sawmills and wood-using industries which depend upon the Forest for all or part of their supplies of wood. The construction of a new pulp mill at Snowflake, Arizona, will enable the Apache and adjacent National Forests to further intensify their management practices. Timber for this mill will consist largely of small or low-quality trees to be thinned or salvaged from the National Forests.

Sustained yield management of the Apache's commercial forest land means jobs and paychecks for men in the woods, at the mill, and all along the line to the finished products. Employment and payrolls help bring stability to the workers and to their community.



● Load of lumber heads for market.



● National Forest timber ready for loading on truck.



● Southwest Forest Industries' mill pond at McNary, Arizona.





WILDLIFE

Everyone is welcome to fish, hunt and observe wildlife on the Apache National Forest unhindered by "no trespassing signs." Following the general trend in other outdoor pursuits, fishermen and hunters are turning to the Apache in greater numbers each year.

Many kinds of fish, animals and birds make their homes on the Apache. Rainbow, Eastern brook, German brown and native trout are found in the National Forest's hundreds of miles of open streams and mountain lakes. The Little Colorado, Black, Blue, and San Francisco Rivers and their tributaries are all fine trout streams. Big, Crescent, Luna, and Greer Lakes are the favorites of many fishermen.

Big game hunting on the Apache rates with the best in the West. During open seasons, this National Forest offers hunters an opportunity to pursue the Rocky Mountain mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, pronghorn antelope, bear, javelina, and wild turkey. Quail, white-winged and mourning doves, waterfowl, cottontail rabbits and other small game test the skill of many hunters. Predators found on the National Forest include the mountain lion, coyote, fox, bobcat, skunk and porcupine. Beaver, muskrat, and badger are the more common furbearers.

Wildlife is a crop and, as such, it must be managed to keep fish and game populations in balance with available food. The Forest Service and the State Game and Fish Departments of Arizona and New Mexico have a joint responsibility in managing the wildlife on the Apache National Forest. By law, the Forest Service is responsible for managing the land, or habitat, and the State is charged with the protection and management of wildlife populations. Thus, the Forest Service and States work together to give the public the maximum in fishing and hunting pleasure on the Apache.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Beefsteak on your table may seem a far cry from the Apache National Forest. Yet the steaks or lamb chops you enjoy may once have summered on the hoof in some high alpine meadow of this National Forest.

Each year, the Apache National Forest produces a forage crop that is utilized under paid permit by approximately 26,000 cattle and 7,000 sheep owned by 314 local ranchers. The Forest is divided into 127 grazing allotments and each permittee is assigned a definite area in which his livestock may graze.

Administering the forage resource is a major part of the Forest Ranger's job on the National Forest. Forage is a renewable natural resource that can be grown on the same land year after year provided a good vegetative cover is maintained and the plants are not overgrazed. This means that grazing must be managed to keep the numbers of cattle and sheep in balance with available feed. Balancing of growth and use is called "sustained yield." The same lands that support cattle and sheep, also maintain wildlife, produce timber, and serve as watersheds. The Ranger has the responsibility of coordinating and harmonizing these uses so as to minimize conflicts.

Where ranges have been damaged by overuse in the past, the Forest Service is taking corrective action to stabilize the soil, to build up the forage resource, and to prevent excessive water runoff in watershed areas. Treatments include improved management practices, reseeding, control of undesirable or poisonous plants, fencing, adjusting numbers of grazing animals to balance range use with available forage, and development of water supplies to secure proper distribution of the livestock.

OPERATION MULTIPLE USE

Operation Multiple Use is a long-planned action program — an exciting race against time — now underway throughout the 181 million acres of National Forests in 39 States and Puerto Rico. This conservation program is dramatically stepping up management and development of the resources of the National Forests to meet the increasing demands on these resources during the next 10 to 15 years and in the years beyond. By providing greater use, fuller enjoyment, more jobs and expanding wealth, from the National Forests, Operation Multiple Use is *benefiting every American!*







● Pronghorn antelope roam parts of the Apache.



● Sheep grazing is a valuable National Forest use.



● Turkey hunting is fine sport on the Apache.





One of the many beautiful lakes on the Apache



V-Notch Weir in operation on Burro Mountain Watershed.



ational Forest.



● Snow on the Apache provides water for Arizona.

FOLLOW SMOKEY'S RULES AND PREVENT A FIRE



Smokey says:

- 1. CRUSH OUT YOUR SMOKES!**
- 2. BREAK YOUR MATCHES IN TWO!**
- 3. DROWN YOUR CAMPFIRES!**
- 4. BE CAREFUL WITH EVERY FIRE!**

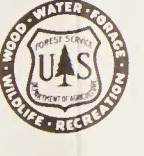


Cattle also like the Apache National Forest.

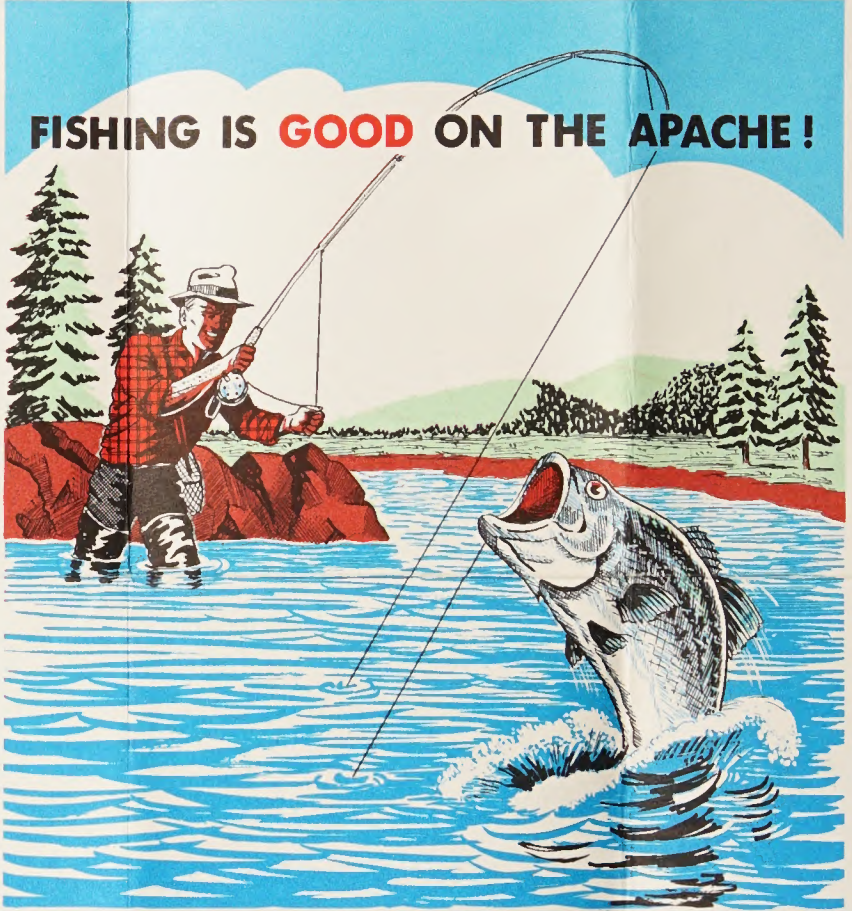


Blue Range Primitive Area attracts recreationists.





PREVENT FOREST FIRES!



THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO



"THE NATIONAL FORESTS ... LANDS OF MANY USES"

FOREST SERVICE
RICHARD E. MCARDLE, CHIEF

APACHE NATIONAL FOREST

RECREATION MAP
ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO
1960

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

LEGEND

- Apache National Forest Boundary
- Other Federal Areas
- Forest Service Special Areas
- U. S. Routes
- State Routes
- Recreation Routes
- Main Highways
- Main Motor Roads
- Secondary Motor Roads
- Important Recreation Trails
- Improved Recreation Site
- Live Stream
- National Forest Lands
- Supervisors Headquarters
- Ranger Station
- Administrative Site
- Forest Service Lookout
- Point of Interest
- Spring
- Report Fires Here

RECREATION SITES			APACHE NATIONAL FOREST							
CAMP AND PICNIC GROUNDS			ACTIVITIES				FACILITIES			
Name	Location on Map	Approximate Elevation	Camping	Picnicking	Hunting	Fishing	Safe Drinking Water	Table & Fireplaces Units	Camp Trailers Permitted	Season of Use
1. South Fork	B2	7,500	X	X		X	X	8	X	Apr-Nov.
2. Benny Creek	B2	8,500	X	X		X	X	3	X	Apr-Nov.
3. Elderberry	C2	8,000		X	X	X	X	3		Apr-Nov.
4. Greer	B3	8,600		X	X	X	X	10	X	Apr-Nov.
5. East Fork	B3	8,700		X	X	X	X	4	X	Apr-Nov.
6. Sheep Crossing	B3	9,200		X	X	X	X	8	X	May-Nov.
7. Crescent Lake	B3	9,500		X	X	X	X	4		May-Nov.
8. Alpine Divide	B3	8,500		X	X	X	X	33	X	May-Nov.
9. Big Lake	B4	9,200	X	X	X	X	X	4		May-Nov.
10. Diamond Rock	C4	8,000	X	X	X	X	X	9	X	May-Nov.
11. Luna Lake	D4	8,000	X	X	X	X	X	6	X	Yearlong
12. West Fork	B4	8,000	X	X	X	X	X	4		May-Nov.
13. Aspen	C4	8,000	X	X	X	X	X	3	X	Mar-Nov.
14. Hall	C4	8,100	X	X	X	X	X	4	X	May-Nov.
15. Beaver Dam	C4	8,000	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	Mar-Nov.
16. P. S. Point	B4	7,700	X	X	X	X	X	2		June-Nov.
17. Buffalo Crossing	B4	7,700	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	Apr-Nov.
18. Upper Blue	D5	6,400	X	X	X	X	X	3		Apr-Dec.
19. Hannagan	C5	8,700	X	X	X	X	X	5	X	May-Nov.
20. Blue Crossing	D5	6,500	X	X	X	X	X	2		Apr-Dec.
21. Pueblo Park	E5	7,800	X	X	X	X	X	6	X	Apr-Nov.
22. K. F. Gienega	B5	9,200	X	X	X	X	X	4		June-Nov.
23. Upper Juan Miller	C7	8,500	X	X	X	X	X	4		Apr-Nov.
24. Strayhorse	B6	8,200	X	X	X	X	X	6		May-Nov.
25. Honeymoon	B6	6,600	X	X	X	X	X	4	X	May-Nov.
26. Lower Juan Miller	B7	6,000	X	X	X	X	X	4		Yearlong
27. Granville	B8	6,700	X	X	X	X	X	9		

*Inquire of local Forest Officer as to length of trailers that sites will accommodate. Trailer drains not permitted. Length of stay at some campgrounds may be limited.
†Boats available. Motor boats prohibited.

"THE NATIONAL FORESTS ... AMERICA'S PLAYGROUNDS"